

## BIG STRIKE IS RESUMED IN CHICAGO

**Packers Fail to Live Up to Their Agreement and President Donnelly Orders Out All the Men.**

**Conference Is Held, but Settlement Is Not Reached by the Contending Parties.**

**MEN TREATED LIKE CATTLE**

**Lined Up by Foreman and Those Who Participated in the Late Strike Are Denied the Privilege of Working.**

Chicago, July 22.—The stockyards strike was renewed this morning in Chicago and all other points where the big packing companies have branches because the strikers were dissatisfied with the manner in which the employers proposed to reinstate their former employees. A joint conference between both sides to the controversy and representatives of the allied trades in an attempt to bring about peaceable adjustment was unsuccessful, and the meeting was adjourned tonight at 8:30 o'clock with the understanding that another conference would be held tomorrow morning. Whether or not the difficulty can be satisfactorily settled tomorrow is problematical, as both packers and strikers maintain they are living up to Wednesday's agreement.

No written statement of what occurred in the meeting was given out. Unless settlement is reached tomorrow, the general belief is that a sympathetic strike of all the concerned trades in the packing industry which were threatened last week will be called. All these unions have signified their willingness to stand by the butchers in the struggle for supremacy.

In the following statement given out tonight by President Donnelly of the butchers' union the reason why the strikers refused to return to work today is given:

"The packers signed an agreement that there would be no discrimination in rehiring the men. On the return of the men this morning they were lined up like cattle. The foreman, walking through the line, would pick out a man and say: 'You come up.' The next man would be pushed out of line and told he could not be used, and it was always a good, active union man whom they could not use.

"Superintendent Pension of the Armour canning department addressed the employees in the following language:

"You went away like cattle, and we will take you back like cattle."

"This language was used both to men and to women," said Donnelly.

**Many Refused Work.**

Today 3000 cattle butchers reported at the stockyards here for work. Only half of them were given places. Thereupon all refused to work. They reported in a body at their union headquarters. The general order for a renewal of the strike was soon forthcoming.

While the immediate provocation for the renewal of the strike was apparently the failure of the packers to take back a large proportion of the strikers who reported for work today, the real cause of the rupture was inferred to be a circular issued yesterday by the packers. The circular purported to explain to the public the agreement entered into with the labor leaders.

Seemingly the circular could be taken as implying that the agreement did not bind the packers to re-employ all of the men who had walked out. The construction the labor leaders had placed upon the agreement was that all should be re-employed within 45 days.

**Places for Only One-Half.**

When the 3000 butchers and their helpers went into the yards here today to take their old places, the general greeting received was:

"We can not take back more than half the regular force."

The men held a conference or an impromptu nature and reached an agreement as a unit.

"You must take us all back, or none," came the reply of the union men. The packers refused to accede to this, and a committee was sent out to see President Donnelly.

The latter communicated with his advisers. Within an hour and a half the decision was reached to reopen the strike.

The news of the strike at the stockyards was followed within an hour by an announcement that a joint conference at the offices of Armour & Co. had been arranged to take place this afternoon between the packing-house proprietors and the labor leaders to discuss the alleged unjust discrimination on the part of the packers.

**The Packers' Circular.**

The portion of the packers' circular objectionable to the union is as follows:

"In the agreement reached the packers reserve the privilege of retaining in their employ all employees that have been hired while the strike has lasted, thus guaranteeing to these men the fair treatment they deserve and gaining for the packers one of the most important points for which they contended, and for which they stood out so long. The privilege of arbitration within the limit of 45 days covers the question of 'discrimination' only, and is in no way intended to guarantee to the striking employees that they will be taken back and given the places now filled by non-union men."

**President Donnelly's Statement.**

President Donnelly, immediately after calling the men out the second time, gave out the following statement relative to his action:

"The packers agreed to replace the men without discrimination. They agreed that the men should report for work and be taken back. Instead of being furnished with checks this morning when the men went back to work, they were met by a superintendent or a policeman, who picked out certain men and told them to go and get their checks. They told others to go home; that they did not know when they will be needed, or whether they would ever be needed. This was a plain violation of our agreement. I called up Mr. Connors of Armour & Co. and told him that the agreement was being flagrantly violated; that the men would refuse to go back to work. I did that as soon as the men had reported from the yards what was being done there. Mr. Connors wanted me to come immediately to see him and show him how the agreement was being violated. I told him that there was no chance to do business with him until the other trades had been represented."

**UNION MADE NEW DEMAND.**

**Said to Have Demanded Reinstatement Within Ten Days' Time.**

Chicago, July 22.—Late tonight it was learned that the obstacle which prevented a settlement of the strike today was the fact that the strikers made new demands. When the first strike was settled on an arbitration basis it included a provision that the strikers all be reinstated within 45 days. After renewal of the strike today, when the joint conference was held, Donnelly demanded that all strikers be reinstated within 10 days.

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR CLOUD SEEMS NOW TO HAVE PASSED FROM THE EASTERN HORIZON

**Russia Justified in Seizing the Malacca, Whose Master Refused to Produce His Manifest.**

**This Feature of the Situation Had Not Been Brought to the Knowledge of the British Government, and Joint Inspection of the Vessel Will Probably Close the Incident—Another Merchantman Held.**

The Anglo-Russian war scare is over, it is to be presumed from the St. Petersburg dispatches this morning. The steamship Malacca, seized by the Russians, is to be jointly inspected by British and Russian consuls at Suda bay, and released if no contraband of war is found in her cargo.

It now transpires that the master of the Malacca declined to produce his manifest when called upon to do so by the Russian volunteer captain, with the result that the vessel was detained. Of this circumstance the British government seemed to have had no knowledge.

There is nothing in this morning's dispatches affecting the right of Russia to send her volunteer fleet through the Dardanelles. This matter has heretofore been regarded as the most serious aspect of the entire complication.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The steamer Malacca is at Suda bay, island of Crete, where, it is understood, an agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Russia that she will be perfunctorily inspected jointly by the consuls of the two countries and released unless palpable contraband of war intended for the Japanese shall be found, in which case the contraband only will be held. The British government stores aboard the vessel will not be examined.

From the first the Russian authorities were convinced that the captain of the Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg must have had good reason for seizing the Malacca, and his report, stating that the skipper of the Malacca declined to produce the ship's manifest, seems to have justified their confidence.

There is reason to believe that, had the fact been shown in advance that the Malacca's skipper took upon himself the responsibility of questioning the war status of the St. Petersburg, and had defied the Russian war flag contrary to international law, which, evidently came as a complete surprise to the British government, that nation

**RATE NOT CHANGED.**

**Grand Lodge of Workmen Refuses to Adopt the "New Plan."**

Portland, July 22.—The grand lodge of Oregon, A. O. U. W., today refused to change the assessment rate as advocated by the supreme lodge and adopted by many states of the Union.

The "new plan" provided for a sinking fund and a slight increase in the rate at which members above 55 years are assessed.

**CARRIE IN TROUBLE AGAIN.**

**Saloon Man Knocks Her Down With a Chair in Kentucky.**

Elizabethtown, Ky., July 22.—Carrie Nation's career was temporarily but violently interrupted tonight, when A. R. Neighbors, a saloonkeeper, struck her twice with a chair, knocking her down and producing a scalp wound. The assault occurred at Neighbors' saloon after Mrs. Nation had berated Neighbors.

**Excitement at New Chwang.**

New Chwang, July 21.—(Midnight; Delayed in transmission.)—Quite an excitement has been created here by the report that the Japanese are advancing in this direction and are at Tan Ping Shan, which is 12 miles distant. Yesterday heavy firing was heard here for a short time not far away. There are few Russian troops now in this place. Nothing has yet been heard from the steamer Hipsang and the belief grows that she has struck a mine.

**Senator Vest Is Dying.**

Sweet Springs, Mo., July 22.—The death of former Senator George G.

might not have acted as it did. According to high authority, Russia has conveyed assurances that there would be no repetition of the Red sea incidents.

**RUSSIAN CAPTAIN REPORTS.**

**Seized Malacca Because Captain Refused to Show Manifest.**

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The report of the captain of the St. Petersburg, which has at last reached the admiralty, gives as his reason for summarily making a prize of the steamer Malacca the fact that the British master of the Malacca declined to produce the manifests of his cargo, as required by international law when stopped by a belligerent in time of war.

**Another Vessel Seized.**

Suez, July 22.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Scandia, seized by the Russians in the Red sea, has just arrived here.

None of the maritime registers available publish the name of the Scandia, a Hamburg-American line steamer. It is believed the vessel referred to may be the Sambia.

Vest, who has been dangerously ill at his home here for some time, is expected hourly. The patient has frequent sinking spells. The family physician said today that there is no possible chance of recovery.

**HOPKINS WING VICTORIOUS.**

**Clinches Its Control of the Democratic Party in Illinois.**

Chicago, July 22.—The new state democratic committee held its first meeting tonight and organized for the campaign. The adherents of ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins put through a slate of officers of their own selection, thereby clinching the victory won at the state convention.

**Our Fleet Coming Home.**

New York, July 22.—The battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Missouri and Iowa of the American squadron will leave July 24 for Fiume, Gibraltar, and then home, says a Herald dispatch from Trieste.

The cruisers Olympia, Baltimore, Cleveland and the tender Mayflower will leave Trieste on Sunday for Villefranche for six days' drill and then will go to Gibraltar for stores and leave for a cruise in the English channel.

**VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON MAY ATTACK OUR SHIPS.**

Pacific Mail Steamship Company Fears That Russian Fleet Will Capture Some of Its Vessels.

San Francisco, July 22.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, alarmed by

Asian Vladivostok squadron has left port and is on the Pacific ocean, has applied to the United States government for protection and for a ruling as to what is contraband of war. Officers of the company fear that Russia intends to raid vessels carrying American goods to Japanese ports.

Russia's attention to this matter is thought to have been attracted by the fact that several purchases of meat for the Japanese army have been openly announced by United States contractors, and by the further announcement that since the war began something like \$40,000,000 in Japanese gold has arrived at San Francisco, and that part of this money is announced to have been sent to this country in payment for Japanese purchases for the war, while the rest of it was forwarded from San Francisco to New York and thence to London to pay for purchases made in Great Britain.

A special dispatch from Washington says the United States government does not entertain the belief that the Russian Vladivostok squadron is starting out with the deliberate intention of making raids on American shipping. Government officials believe that the worst that can happen will be a search of any American vessel that happens to fall in with the Russian fleet.

The right of such search is recognized by the United States, but the government is prepared to maintain the position that it held for a long time, to the effect that when goods that may be contraband are found on an American vessel, it must be proven that such goods are for use of the naval and military forces of an enemy of the country making the search and seizure.

**Change in Railroad Management.**

New York, July 22.—Edwin Hawley and his friends have, says the Herald, been put in control of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge railroad, which formerly was dominated by a group of Wall street capitalists known as the Hooley-Stow Syndicate. Representatives of this syndicate, who owned the roads prior to the failure of Edwin S. Hooley & Co., and W. L. Stowe Co., and who acquired it again after Messrs. Hooley and Stow had settled with their creditors, resigned and the following new directors were elected:

Edwin S. Hawley, F. H. Davis, L. F. Day, H. Huntington, George Crocker and L. C. Weil.

The new board elected the following officers:

President, Edwin Hawley; vice president, L. Day; treasurer, F. H. Davis; secretary, W. S. Crandall.

Edwin Hawley also is president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Iowa Central railroads.

Upon the termination of the lease of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge to the Rock Island it is expected that the road will be operated in connection with the Hawley system.

**LARGEST TREE ON EARTH.**

**Giant Sequoia Said to Have Been Discovered in California.**

Chicago, July 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Fresno, Cal., says: W. H. Hart, a well known lumber mill man, claims to have found a giant sequoia measuring 36 feet in diameter and 100 feet around the base. This is said to be the largest tree on earth. Hart says the tree is in Eshom valley, Tulare county, in a secluded gulch near one of the mills. The mammoth, he figures, is 400 feet in height.

**Capital Stock Reduced.**

Chicago, July 22.—A dispatch from San Francisco to the Tribune says: Directors of the San Francisco Jockey Club and Pacific Coast Club have filed certificates with the county clerk showing that the capital stock of the San Francisco Club was reduced to \$1,001, and of the Pacific Coast Club to \$1,240. Both clubs are now merged with the new California Jockey Club.

## SHEEHAN SAYS THAT NOBODY WANTS HIM FOR CHAIRMAN

Esopus, N. Y., July 22.—Information reached Esopus today that Senator Gorman can not be induced to undertake the cares of managing the campaign. William F. Sheehan was asked whether he would permit his name to go before the meeting of the national committee to be held at the Hoffman house in New York on Tuesday. He replied, laughingly:

"Oh, nobody wants me for chairman!"

Then, seriously, he discussed briefly his own position making it plain that he has not allowed his name to be considered by party leaders, and that he stands firm in his refusal to serve as manager of the campaign. From his attitude he no longer can be regarded as a possibility. August Belmont also has asserted that he will not accept an active part in the campaign management and Taggart is apparently the only one left in the race.

## KIAO TUNG CAPTURED BY KUROKI

**Japanese General Reports Desperate Engagement in Which Russians Are Driven From Position.**

**Muscovite Losses Estimated at 1000, While Japanese Loss Is Given as 424.**

**ST. PETERSBURG NOT ADVISED**

**Officials There Know of No Such Place as Kino Tung and Believe Report Is Result of Confusion.**

Tokio, July 22.—General Kuroki, after a severe fight, occupied Kiao Tung on July 19. The place had been fortified by the Russians, who defended it stoutly. In the fighting General Kuroki's troops drove the Russians from their strongly-fortified position on the Chi river, which is northwest of Mo Tien pass and east of An Ping, inflicting upon the enemy more serious losses than they sustained themselves. The fight began on the 18th and ended on the 19th. The Japanese lost 424 men in killed and wounded. The Russian losses are estimated at 1000.

General Kuroki began his advance early in the morning of the 18th. He uncovered and followed the enemy along the Chi river. The Russians seemed to be retreating to the northward, when suddenly two battalions, with eight guns, turned and attacked the Japanese vanguard vigorously. At this point the Japanese suffered before relief came, one company losing all its officers. At a late hour in the afternoon the Russian position was developed. They occupied an eminence on the banks of the Chi. The river guarded their left flank, and high precipices protected the Russians on the right. The only approach to their position was through the center.

The fighting continued until dark, when the Japanese forces bivouacked. The Russians made two counter attacks, but were repulsed in each case. The Japanese renewed the attack at midnight, posting their artillery in the valley below and on the high ground to the south of the Russian position. The main Japanese body was assigned to attack the Russian center, a small detachment sent toward the right flank and another to watch the enemy's left flank.

After these positions had been taken the fighting ceased for a time, but it was resumed at dawn. The Russians had 32 guns in action, and they vigorously shelled the Japanese. To this fire the Japanese replied, and the bombardment lasted for four hours. During this time the Japanese infantry moved forward and the flankers had succeeded in scaling the heights on the Russian right by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the main force was ordered to storm the Russian center. The Japanese artillery protected this movement splendidly, but the infantry met with a severe fire and lost heavily in gaining the heights.

The final successful charge was delivered at 5:30 in the afternoon. The Japanese succeeded in partially cutting off the Russian retreat, and this soon became a rout. The enemy retired in two directions, to the northward and to the eastward. The Russian forces engaged included, in addition to the

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## LOOKS LIKE TAGGART WILL BE THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

New York, July 22.—The statement from Washington today that Senator Gorman had reiterated his declaration that he could not be chairman of the national democratic committee has simplified the situation, according to the views of those earnestly urging the selection of Thomas Taggart of Indiana, and they express the belief that the latter will be unanimously chosen chairman by the national committee on Tuesday.

The suggestion previously made that William F. Sheehan would be urged to take the chairmanship if Gorman positively declared himself out of it does not disconcert the Taggart men. They have been told by Sheehan that his health would not allow him to take the position, and that he could not be "dragoned" into accepting the place, with its responsibilities.